

# KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

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## EVENTS OF THE DAY

### GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

Japan has landed troops at Manamplo, Corea.

Henry Watterson says Bryan is a tool in the hands of Republicans.

Coreans are attacking Japanese in many sections and serious trouble is feared.

Russia is reported to be growing nervous over the continued delay in negotiations.

The house committee has decided that there will be no river and harbor bill this session.

Fulton's bill protecting the Columbia against misbranded salmon has been reported to the senate.

Pleasant Armstrong was hanged at Baker City last Friday morning for the murder of Minnie Emswinger.

A thaw in the East is causing great floods and many cities are greatly alarmed, particularly Pittsburgh.

The senate has passed the Gorman resolution calling on Roosevelt for papers relating to the Panama affair.

The United States has sounded both Japan and Russia and finds that neither cares for the good offices of any outside power to bring them together.

Ice blocks many Eastern streams and floods are feared.

A Canadian multimillionaire will build a yacht to compete for the America's cup.

Senator Hanna is confined to his bed with a severe cold. His doctor says he must have rest.

Fire at the Greensboro, N. C., state normal college destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

The internal revenue receipts for December show a decrease of \$166,061 over the preceding month.

A gas explosion followed by fire in a Marion, Ind., hotel, wrecked the building and caused the death of three persons.

A tornado which struck Austin, Texas, caused several thousand dollars' loss by unroofing houses. No one was hurt.

Every indication now points to a renewal of the Macedonian uprising in the spring and it is believed the trouble will be much more widespread than last fall. Clashes are already occurring.

The Lewis and Clark fair is fast gaining friends in congress.

Corea has told Russia she must not interfere with rioting soldiers.

The Panama canal treaty is safe, the Democrats agreeing to vote for it.

Correspondents say the last note of Japan to Russia is stronger than the first.

The new Chicago theater ordinance will close nearly every house in the city.

The French began the Panama canal work and America will not find her task great.

Maryland's legislature is balloting for a senator to succeed McComas without result.

Sensors MacLaurin and Money, of Mississippi, have been elected to succeed themselves.

Governor Vandeman, of Mississippi, in a message to the legislature, says education is the curse of the negro.

Gorman McLean and Murphy have formed an alliance to fight Hearst as Democratic nominee for president.

Louisiana primaries show that the reelection of Foster for senator and nomination of Blanchard for governor to be certain.

Bryan says the Kansas City platform is sound in every plank.

The car will not yield to Japan's demand regarding Manchuria.

Hall Caine, the noted novelist, is suffering from a general breakdown.

Russia fears America more than Britain in the present Far Eastern trouble.

The United Mineworkers of America are holding their annual convention in Indianapolis.

A hot fight is on in Ohio between Hanna and Foraker as to the indorsement of Roosevelt.

A new religious sect has sprung up in Boston. One of its teachings is that the millennium is to come in 1916.

George Francis Train, author and traveler, is dead. Heart disease following an attack of acute nephritis was the cause. He was almost 75 years old.

The Chicago city council is framing a new theater ordinance, which is much more stringent than the present one and they will see that it is enforced.

The American guard at Seoul, Corea, has been increased.

The Illinois medical society will fight the anti-toxin combine.

A month of debate is ahead on the Panama affair in the senate.

## ROB EXPRESS CAR.

### Unseen Thieves Escape From Train With Treasure Box.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—While the Southern Pacific company's Sunset Limited train was climbing the rough mountains between San Luis Obispo and San Ardo last night a Wells-Fargo & Co.'s treasure box was mysteriously stolen out of the express car by some unknown person or persons.

Timothy Sullivan, the messenger, was in another car and when he returned, he found the side door of the express car open and the safe missing. The robber or robbers gained entrance to the car through the end door, the lock of which had been forced.

Sullivan at once notified the railway officials of the robbery and a search for the missing safe resulted in finding it near tunnel No. 2. It had been broken into and its contents had been taken with the exception of a valuable diamond, some checks and other valuable papers.

The amount of the treasure that was being carried in the safe has not been determined. The express officials express that it was only a few hundred dollars, but that there were some valuable papers. Estimates from the scene of the robbery place the amount as high as \$80,000, but it is thought this amount is a greatly exaggerated one.

The express car carried two safes, one a through safe, which is locked at New Orleans and the other a local safe. It was the local one that was taken. One man is under arrest at San Luis Obispo on suspicion of being one of the robbers, but the evidence against him is only circumstantial.

The slow progress of the train would have permitted the robbers entering the express car, throwing out the safe and jumping out after it without danger.

## AMERICA'S ROLE IMPORTANT.

### France Regards New Trade Treaty as Encouraging to Japan.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The Temps this evening publishes a leading article on the increasing importance of the role of the United States in the Japanese-Russian situation. It reflects the growing French sentiment, which to some extent is shared in governmental quarters, and says:

"It cannot be disguised that the appearance of the United States upon the scene is calculated to encourage Japan."

Continuing, the Temps reviews the early friendship between Russia and the United States and the alleged recent gradual estrangement, which is attributed to the ratification of the commercial treaty between China and the United States, and declares this treaty, "according to the view taken at Washington and at St. Petersburg, either the final point of departure or the happy conclusion of misunderstandings." The paper adds:

"It depends much upon the wisdom and pacific spirit of President Roosevelt in exerting upon the crisis his influence at Tokio, as it is hoped Great Britain has done already, and as it is believed, France is not neglecting to do at St. Petersburg."

## AS FIRM AS EVER.

### Russia Expresses Determination to Stay in Manchuria.

London, Jan. 23.—A statement is published in London this morning with an air of authority to the effect that the question of a neutral zone has disappeared from the Russo-Japanese negotiations. Although it is impossible to confirm this statement it agrees with other inspired statements that Russia has acquiesced to Japan's views regarding the integrity of Corea, and the only trouble now remaining relates to Manchuria.

With reference to the ordinances adopted by the Japanese privy council at the meeting of January 20 this meeting have had free access all along, even to the Japanese ports of Nagasaki and Hakodati, for coaling and other purposes. Japan, therefore, has taken precautionary measures looking to the possible necessity of putting a stop to such visits.

It is said that Japan's domestic loans will amount to \$50,000,000, and that her ordinary disbursements already amount to \$15,000,000.

## Colorado Epidemic Serious.

Denver, Jan. 23.—Claude E. Cooper, secretary of the state board of health, has returned from Leadville, where he has been investigating the typhoid situation there. He said the situation was serious, not only because of the rapid spread of the disease in Leadville but from the fact that there is danger of the Arkansas river becoming contaminated, which would jeopardize the health of the towns along the borders. Secretary Cooper said there were 600 cases of typhoid in Leadville. New cases continue to be reported.

## Noted Ship to Be Preserved.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Secretary Moody has directed that the historic ship Constitution shall be retained at the navy yard at Boston, and from time to time repaired so that she may be preserved indefinitely. The Constitution will be made into a naval museum, the nucleus of which is now at the Boston yard. The secretary has also decided to name the next battleship Constitution, in order that the name may be preserved in this way.

## Evans' Fleet at Subig Bay.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Word has been received at the navy department of the arrival at Olongapo, in Subig bay, of Rear Admiral Evans' battleship squadron, consisting of the Kentucky, Wisconsin and Oregon.

## HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

### WANT FIRST TIP.

#### Landgrabbers Heretofore Have Had Advantage of Leak.

Salem—"Give the state the first tip" was one request the state land board made of the department of the interior through Gifford Pinchot and F. H. Newell, when they consulted at Portland a few days ago.

As representatives of the president Messrs. Pinchot and Newell asked the members of the state land board to meet them and express their opinion regarding local land matters in Oregon. Among other things the members of the board explained the manner in which speculators have gobbled up state lands in Oregon in advance of the creation of reserves. The state wants a chance to keep these lands.

In almost every instance in which the department of the interior has withdrawn land from entry for the purpose of making a forest reserve, it has been found that some private capitalists had in some way secured information as to what would be done, and then bought up the state land at \$1.25 per acre. As soon as a reserve had been created the land became worth \$4 to \$5 an acre as base for the selection of lieu land.

The members of the board explained to the representatives of the Federal government that if a forest reserve is to be created, the state would like to be informed as soon as any one else, so that the state land could also be withdrawn, and the state profit by whatever rise there might be in the value of the land. The state does not ask to be informed in advance of every one else as to what the department intends to do, but the board wants to receive the first information that is given out, at the same time that others receive it.

The conference between the state land board and Messrs. Pinchot and Newell was a very pleasant one and resulted in a better understanding between the representatives of the state land and federal land departments. The men from Washington learned more regarding the needs and wishes of the state, and the Oregon authorities gained information concerning the plans and purposes of the government.

There were mutual assurances of cooperation in land matters with a view to the accomplishment of the best results.

### Beet Lands Near Echo.

Echo—Three representatives of the Amalgamated sugar company were here last week and inspected the land adjacent to this place to see if it was suitable for the culture of sugar beets. They were more than satisfied with the prospects, and before leaving town arranged for a mass meeting of farmers to be held here at 2 P. M., Saturday January 23. They will endeavor to get the farmers each to put in a small crop, and where satisfactory terms can be arranged the company will lease land to plant to beets.

### Oives Names of State Officers.

Salem—Secretary of State Dunbar has recently compiled and had published a small pamphlet entitled: "Official Directory, State of Oregon." It contains the names of all state officers, members of state boards, commissioners, officers of state institutions, and schools, and also a list of all county officers. Many requests are received for information such as is given in this pamphlet and by means of it the secretary of state can promptly answer all such requests.

### Cougars Killing Cattle.

Engine—Farmers in the vicinity of Lorane are annoyed more than usual this winter by cougars, and a number of instances have been reported where stock has been killed by them. The animals are very sly and can rarely be seen, but frequently they are heard in the evening very near the settlements. Last week Dr. Petrie went out from Cottage Grove with his hounds and succeeded in killing one very fine specimen. There have been several chases without results.

### Noticeable Increase in Fees.

Corvallis—A considerable increase in revenue will result from the new law affecting the fees in the county recorder's office. The office in Benton carries a salary of \$1,000, and last year the fees aggregated \$1,014. A mortgage filed the other day cost \$3.50 that under the old law would have cost but \$1.70. For another the fee was \$3.25, instead of \$1.60. It is estimated that the increase of fees will make the office pay a net profit of \$500 to \$1,000 per year.

### Excellent Outlook for Wheat.

Pendleton—Not in years have the farmers been as jubilant over existing conditions for the coming wheat crop. There are indications that the crop of 1904 will be one of the largest ever produced in this section of the Blue mountain country. There has hardly been a day of weather all this winter that was roasting to the growth of grain. The most springlike weather prevails, and with the occasional rains fall sown wheat has been growing steadily.

### Work in State Printer's Office.

Salem—State Printer Whitney has just completed the task of setting up and running off 1,500 copies of the general laws, as enacted by the special session of the legislature. The book is composed of only 50 pages. He is now ready to go to work on the special laws, which will make about 200 pages. The journals of the two branches of the session will not be ready for the printer for about two months.

### OWNERSHIP IN DOUBT.

#### John Day Property Claimed Both as Mineral and Timber Land.

John Day—F. C. Knapp, a wealthy lumberman of the firm of Knapp & Brewer, is in town making an attempt to settle the question of ownership of several claims in the Black Butte group of mines. He has held a conference with the manager of the mine, E. C. Allen, of Portland, but no settlement has so far been reached.

The land in question is just outside of the forest reserve lines, 15 miles north of John Day, and has been held partly as quartz and partly as placer mining ground, for a number of years. The upper workings of the main lead were worked out a few years ago, but the ground was patented. The outside claims were represented in yearly assessment work by the group system of development, and as some of them were heavily timbered, they were scripped by the Knapp & Brewer company under the direction of Cruiser Johnson.

Notwithstanding the fact that many thousands of quartz and placer gold have been taken from these claims, Mr. Allen says that an affidavit of their nominal character was made when scrip was placed on the land.

A number of wealthy Pendleton capitalists are stockholders in the mining company, and it is understood that United States District Attorney Hall is investigating the matter. Work on the property will be actively resumed should the company's title be confirmed.

### Want a Parcel Post Law.

Oregon City—The quarterly meeting of the Clackamas county Pomona grange was held at Oswego last week. There was an attendance of 150 members, and there were 20 initiations. Officers elected for the ensuing year were installed, the ceremony being conducted by Mrs. Nibbin, of Evening Star grange, of Multnomah county. Resolutions addressed to the state's representatives in congress were adopted asking for the passage of the parcels post law and also for the creation of postal notes.

### Poultry Show a Great Success.

Albany—The annual poultry show of the Central Willamette Valley Poultry association was the most successful in the history of the valley poultry growers. More people attended and more birds were exhibited than heretofore. Many large offers were made for prize winning birds, and some were sold at good figures. These will form a nucleus for new yards, which will in turn increase the percentage of blooded chickens raised in the country.

### Big Flour Order.

La Grande—A shipment of 10 cars of flour has just been made from the flour mills of La Grande and Island City to Tacoma, from whence they will be sent to Japan. This is only a small portion of the order received and before the order is completed fully 100 cars will be shipped.

### Penitentiary Fills Up Fast.

Salem—The report of Superintendent C. W. James, of the Oregon penitentiary, for the quarter ending December 31, shows an increase in the number of prisoners from 289 to 311. There were received during the quarter, 63; discharged, 39; transferred to the asylum, 2.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 73@74c; blue-stem, 79@80c; valley, 78@80c.  
Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$20@20.50; rolled, \$21.  
Flour—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.90@4.10; clear, \$3.55@3.75; hard wheat patents, \$4.20@4.50; Graham, \$3.75; whole wheat, \$4; rye flour, \$4.50@4.75.  
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.07 1/2@1.10; gray, \$1.05@1.07 1/2 per cental.  
Millet—Bran, \$17.50@18 per ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, \$19@19.50; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.  
Hay—Timothy, \$17 per ton; clover, \$13; grain, \$13; cheat, \$13.  
Vegetables—Turnips, 65¢ per sack; carrots, 75¢; beets, 90¢; parsnips, 85¢ @ \$1; cabbage, 10¢@11¢; red cabbage, 11¢; parsley, per dozen, 25¢; tomatoes, \$1.50@2 per crate; cauliflower, 75¢@81 per dozen; beans, 12¢; celery, 75¢ per dozen; pumpkins, 1c per pound.  
Potatoes—Fancy, 75@80¢ per sack; common, 50@60¢; sweets, 2 1/2¢ in sacks; 2 1/2¢ in crates.  
Onions—Yellow Danvers, \$1@1.10 per sack; Fannos, \$1.10@1.15.  
Fruits—Apples, fancy Baldwins and Spitzenbergs, \$1.50 per box; cooking, 75¢@81¢; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; grapes, \$1.50.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30¢; dairy, 20¢@22¢; store, 12 1/2@14¢ per pound.  
Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14@15¢; Young America, 15@16¢.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11@11 1/2¢ per pound; springs, small, 13@14¢; hens, 11@12¢; turkeys, live, 17@18¢; dressed, 20¢; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, live, 8¢ per pound.  
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 26 1/2@27¢ per dozen; Eastern, 22@23¢.  
Hops—Choice, 26@27¢ per pound; prime, 25¢; medium, 22¢.  
Wool—Valley, 17@18¢; Eastern Oregon, 12@15¢; mohair, 32@35¢.  
Beef—Dressed, 6@7 1/2¢ per pound.  
Mutton—Dressed, 6@7¢; lambs, 7 1/2¢.  
Veal—Dressed, 7@9¢.  
Pork—Dressed, 6@6 1/2¢.

## RUSSIA PUT OUT.

### Ratification of Chinese Treaty by America Held Undiplomatic.

London, Jan. 21.—The Port Arthur correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that he has had an interview with Admiral Alexieff, the Russian viceroy in the Far East, who spoke hopefully of arranging a modus vivendi with Japan. The viceroy then referred the correspondent to his diplomatic agent, M. Plancon, who emphasized the impossibility of Russia's evacuation of Manchuria, and said:

"Orders were given six months ago to evacuate Niu Chwang and Manchuria, provided the Chinese would agree to simple terms, but owing to the intrigues of the Japanese minister with the Wai Wu Pu (Chinese foreign board) these orders were countermanded."

M. Plancon declared that the action of the United States, in making a commercial treaty with China, without Russia's consent, under existing circumstances, was unfriendly and undiplomatic. Russia, he said, would not open or allow consuls at Mukden and An Tung under the present regime.

If Japan wanted Corea, Russia, M. Plancon said, would not interfere, provided other powers allowed it, and he added: "Russia did not ask Japan's consent to occupy Manchuria; neither was it necessary for Japan to seek Russia's permission to establish a protectorate in Corea."

M. Plancon concluded by saying that the United States and other nations were more interested in the situation than was Russia.

## FOR GREAT CREAMERY.

### Building Secured in Portland for Largest Plant in the West.

Portland, Jan. 21.—One of the largest and most completely equipped creameries in the world is to be established in Portland. It is to have a capacity of 20,000 pounds of butter a day, and special efforts are to be made to develop the dairy industry of Oregon. It will be 20 times as large as any now in Oregon and, in fact, the largest west of Lincoln, Neb. Cream will be shipped into the city from a radius of 800 miles until the dairying industry has been sufficiently developed to supply the demand from this state. Every product of the creamery will be supplied from this plant. It is to be established by the Hazelwood creamery company, which now has plants operating in Spokane, Lincoln, Topeka and Sioux City. The plant in Sioux City is the largest in the world.

The Heywood building, on Fourth and Oak streets, has been leased by the company and will be fitted for the local plant. The lease was closed yesterday and the work of fitting the building for the reception of the machinery will commence at once. It is expected that the plant will be ready for operation by March 1. It will have a capacity of 20,000 pounds of butter a day at first, but the machinery will be so installed that it may be increased to 40,000 pounds at any time that the demand warrants.

## AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

### Last Six Months of 1903 Show a Gain Over Same Period in 1902.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain to the secretary of commerce and labor for the six months ending December 31, 1903, shows that during the last six months of the calendar year there were built in the United States and officially numbered 571 sail and steam vessels with an aggregate of 177,067 gross tons.

During the corresponding six months in 1902 there were built and numbered 627 vessels with an aggregate of 171,599 gross tons. For the calendar year of 1903 there were built and numbered 1175 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 381,970, against 1262 of 429,327 tons in 1902 and 1322 vessels of 376,129 tons in 1901. The number of vessels built in 1903 was smaller than in either of the previous years, while the aggregate tonnage was smaller than in 1902 but larger than in 1901.

## No Lack of Naval Officers Soon.

Washington, Jan. 21.—According to the testimony of Captain Brownson, superintendent of the naval academy, before the house committee on naval affairs, the United States will have naval officers in 1907 to man all naval vessels. There will be an increase in the classes graduating each year. Captain Brownson declared the practice of hazarding in the academy was being eliminated. He spoke strongly against the passage of the Lacey bill to restore the three cadets recently dismissed from the academy for hazarding.

## Cuban Congress Is Closed.

Havana, Jan. 21.—President Palma ordered congress to adjourn this afternoon, and the session came to an end upon the receipt of the order. The presidential message said briefly that as the house had not arrived at an agreement as to the date of closing the session, no objection was made in either house to this manner of closing the session.

## Prohibitionists Called to Meet.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21.—The call for the national prohibition convention, to be held in this city beginning June 29, has been issued by National Chairman Oliver Stewart. The call names Indianapolis as the convention city. This settles, local prohibitionists say, all question as to the convention city.

## GALE KILLS MANY

### THIRTY-SEVEN FATALITIES IN AN ALABAMA TORNADO.

#### Came in the Night When People Were in Bed—One Hundred People are Injured—Articles are Scattered Over a Distance of Ten Miles—The Forest is Flowed Down.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan. 25.—A disastrous tornado swept over Moundville, Ala., a town of 300 inhabitants, 15 miles south of Tuscaloosa, early today, and as a result 37 persons were killed, and more than 100 injured. Every business house, with the exception of a small store, was completely destroyed.

The tornado struck the city from the southwest, and mowed a path a quarter of a mile wide through the town.

Surgeons were rushed to Moundville from Greensboro and Tuscaloosa, and all possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. By the force of the storm persons were blown hundreds of feet from their beds in the darkness of the night. Through terror, a father, mother and three children fled from their home, left a 5-year-old boy in bed. Today he was pulled from beneath some timber, and thus far it is impossible to find any other member of the family.

Bedding, carpets and wearing apparel are scattered over a distance of ten miles through what was a forest, but which is now as clear as if cut by the woodman's ax.

Freight cars were torn to splinters, the trucks from them being hurled hundreds of feet from the track. The depot, the hotel, warehouses, gins, 30 homes, seven storehouses, together with their stocks, were completely destroyed. Where they stood it is impossible to find even the pillars upon which these structures rested.

Bales of cotton which were stored in warehouses were torn to atoms, the fragments of lint lodging in trees, making it appear as though that section had been visited by a snow storm. Heavy iron safes, the doors of which in some instances were torn from their hinges, were carried away by the force of the wind.

## IS ABLE TO FIREPROOF WOOD.

### A Chicago Chemist Makes Use of Sulphate of Aluminum.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Joseph L. Ferrell, of Philadelphia, threw handfuls of excelsior on a hot gas fire in the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers last night in demonstrating a theory. It smoked, but did not blaze. Mr. Ferrell, who is a chemist, had been asked to address the engineers on the subject of fireproofing wood and combustible fabrics. He told them it could be done cheaply, and then he made the practical demonstration described. Sulphate of aluminum is used to fireproof the wood and cotton. His plan is to saturate the material under pressure.

From a commercial viewpoint Mr. Ferrell said there was nothing in the way of making any theater safe from spreading flames. While sulphate of ammonia, which has been used, is expensive, sulphate of aluminum is cheap, costing 75 cents a hundred-weight, and the expense of using it is comparatively small.

## TO LET PANAMA GO ITS WAY.

### War Feeling in Colombia Is Dying Out Very Fast.

New York, Jan. 25.—Mail advices received from Bogota indicate, according to a Herald dispatch from Panama, that the war feeling in Colombia is dying out, and there is a general desire to allow Panama accession to pass without a disastrous war.

Heretofore the newspapers of the capital have been filled with patriotic declarations that it would be necessary to have a war to reclaim the lost territory. Now all urge reconciliation or anything to avoid further serious complications. John B. Perezote, who has been agitating war with the United States by speeches and writings, is reported to have been placed under arrest.

## Fire Drives Families Out.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The plant of the Pittsburg plate glass company, 442-452 Wabash avenue, was destroyed by fire tonight and from this building the flames were communicated to the seven-story factory and apartment building of the Bucklen medical company, just east of the building of the glass company. A number of families who lived in the Bucklen building were compelled to make hasty exits, but all escaped unharmed. The Bucklen building was badly burned on the west end, but not destroyed. Loss, \$300,000.

## Recognized by America.

Santo Domingo, Jan. 25.—United States Minister Powell today recognized the provisional government of General Morales as the de facto government of Santo Domingo and he has informed the members of the diplomatic and consular corps to this end. The officers of the United States cruiser Columbia paid an official visit to the provisional president today and were received with military honors.

## \$200,000 Fire in Factory.

New York, Jan. 25.—Fire in the upper floors of the six-story factory of the E. W. Bliss company, in Plymouth street, today did \$200,000 damage.

## REFORM FOR RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

### Czar Takes a Step That is Bound About With Restrictions.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 20.—Minister of the Interior Plehve has completed the draft of the peasant code, or scheme, for the peasant reforms ordered in the czar's recent manifesto, and it will probably be sent to the local committees throughout the empire within a few days.

Members of the nobility in each province and district will be allowed to elect representatives on these committees, but the Zemstvos (elective provincial assemblies, composed of landed proprietors and representatives of the artisan and peasants) will be appointed by the governors.

The committees will be allowed freedom to discuss the project and propose any changes therein, except on three points, which the emperor has reserved from discussion. Namely: That the peasant class must remain entirely separate, legally, from the other classes; that the commune is to remain untouched by legislation, and that the peasant lands are to remain inalienable.

These points stamp the forthcoming legislation as conservative in the main, but the present chaos is so great and so much room is left for the arbitrary conduct of the police and the local representatives of the ministry of the interior, as well as of the peasant courts and administrative machinery and their commune town meetings that the liberals declare any codification would be in the line of progress.

The ministerial project proposes to retain the system of corporal punishment, but the emperor did not include this among the matters not subject to change. The emperor regards the preservation of the peasant class, the retention of the economic commune and the inalienability of peasant lands as necessary for the protection of the peasants from exploitation.

## MANCHURIA THE ISSUE.